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SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915.

## A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written July 1914, for The Washington Herald.

### THE LIVING TESTAMENT.

No Will for me post-mortem wealth to give,  
But will to make friends richer while I live.  
No bad bequests for sufferers when I'm gone,  
But warm and living hands to help them on.  
The things I have and hold are things to do with,  
Not useless dross that I at last am through with.

Former Gov. Clayton has gone to Alaska on a pleasure tour. There are places further away from Georgia, but not on American soil.

Let us hope that the Cunard liner Orduna, with eight Americans among her passengers, and a cargo which includes ammunition, will not intercept a German answer to our final note.

Senator Hoke Smith's denial of a statement from London that the United States made cotton contraband during the civil war is important principally because it discloses the fact that he is living in his country home in Warrenton, Va. What's the matter with Georgia, anyway?

"Here is the man; Johnson is the next President," declared Col. Roosevelt, pointing to Gov. Hiram Johnson, of California, as the two were surrounded by a crowd at the exposition grounds. But it must be remembered that Gov. Johnson was "next" to the Colonel all the time.

After more than 1,000,000 tests, an educational expert of the Russell Sage Foundation has ascertained that 93 of every 100 third grade children in the public schools spell "has" correctly. It's too bad Russell Sage can't be told of this wonderful discovery which his millions made possible.

President Wilson is going to Cornish for another rest while he considers the next step in the German crisis, the carrying out of his new policy with regard to Mexico, the draft of a note to Great Britain on neutral shipping, the advisability of calling Congress in extra session, the effect of the La Follette seamen's bill and the threatened navy yard strike. When he returns to Washington he expects to find some work awaiting him.

"Bridges" Weber, the informer in the Becker case, has joined the ranks of the opponents of the manufacture and exportation of munitions of war and is sending petitions to members of Congress. Of course he must have volunteered his services, as those already enlisted in the movement would hardly imagine that "Bridges" would lend it strength. Incidentally he might extend his efforts in the direction of prohibiting the manufacture of weapons for his friends, the New York gunmen.

The Cologne Gazette announces that up to March 31 there have been granted five grand crosses, 6488 iron crosses of the first class and 338,201 iron crosses of the second class. For the whole of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 there were eight grand crosses, 1,304 iron crosses of the first class and 45,791 iron crosses of the second class. At the present rate the soldier who survives the war without receiving the decoration will be entitled to as much distinction as was enjoyed by "Private" John Allen.

Mayor William Hale Thompson, of Chicago, announces: "I will be a candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1916 if the younger element of the Republican party will it. The Republican party will come back in 1916. The younger blood of the country is demanding plain, practical dealings in our national affairs. That is how it happened that I am honored by being the chief executive of the great city of Chicago." Young Mayor Thompson evidently not only hates himself, but is long on nerve. The younger element of the Republican party will probably tell him to go and get a reputation.

A Long Island clergyman, in various disguises, including false beard and moustache, has been making nocturnal tours of the village of Bayonne, securing evidence against proprietors of cafes and road houses. By threats to preach a sermon against them he has made them all mend their ways. That this peaceful method proved effective with the mild-mannered neighbors of the great metropolis is not surprising, but of course it would never work in turbulent Washington, where the dangerous and desperate characters who frequent the cafes have to be rounded up by raiding forces of intrepid policemen and bundled into patrol wagons.

The people of the United States have spent many millions in benevolent undertakings in the Philippines, Cuba and Mexico, but the Hon. John Wanamaker is surely a bit hasty in advocating the borrowing by this nation of \$100,000,000 with which to purchase Belgium from Germany and restore it to its people. In the first place it may not be necessary to buy back from Germany what belongs to the Belgians, and besides, what acceptable assurance could Germany give that she would not promptly seize Belgium again at the first opportunity. Mr. Wanamaker probably did not expect to be taken seriously and he will not be disappointed.

## German Submarines Must Answer.

If it be true that diplomacy the civilized world over recognizes a deliberately unfriendly act of one nation against another as a deliberately hostile act, and that diplomacy's definition of a deliberately hostile act is an act of war; and if it be further presumed that the government at Berlin will accord diplomacy's recognition to the term "deliberately unfriendly," then the government of the United States, through President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, has finally placed before Germany the choice of war or peace. It is possible though to take a slightly milder view of the outcome of the note delivered yesterday by Ambassador Gerard, and that is that this government may content itself with responding to any possible "deliberately unfriendly" act by a severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. This, if nothing else, must inevitably take place in the event that Germany's choice is the hostile one. That actual war might quickly come of the tense situation thus created there can be no doubt. So the future rests with Germany. This final note of our calls for no answer except from Germany's submarines. International law and the laws of humanity and civilization must be observed on the seas, or Germany and the United States become foes.

The sinking of a merchantman and the killing of Americans in August would in itself be no more an act of war than a similar crime committed in May; but the destruction of the Lusitania and the murder of 115 Americans was in fact and reality an act of war. The difference is that Germany has now been warned—if we are correctly informed of the meaning of the language of diplomacy—that this nation henceforth will regard as an act of war the murder of Americans traveling in the exercise of their rights on peaceful errands in noncombatant vessels. There is room for no further parley. Germany must weigh the consequences and decide as Washington has weighed them and decided.

All that precedes the very last sentence in this government's communication is mere polite diplomacy, yet so keen that it overmatches that of the Germans. The regret that we have found the German note of July 8 "very unsatisfactory," is followed by an expression of "satisfaction" that the Imperial German Government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications which this government has addressed to the Imperial German Government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of noncombatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination. Such recognition by Germany, it is carefully explained to the Berlin diplomatists, was proclaimed by their own confession that inhuman methods of submarine warfare were adopted in retaliation against Great Britain because of her interference with commerce; and "a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal." This is a diplomatic stroke that must surprise and confound our clumsy correspondents in the Berlin foreign office. The rest of our note quite as cleverly undermines the German position and reiterates and strengthens our own contentions. Its whole sum and substance, however—bearing in mind all that has gone before—is contained in the concluding sentence.

What comes next Germany will decide on the high seas. She may recognize the principles of humanity and civilization, which is all we contend for, and refrain from violating them, or she may fire the shot that would make the Sixty-fourth Congress a war Congress at its first meeting in extra session.

## Mr. Wanamaker Comes Back.

John Wanamaker wants a Chinese protective wall around this country, so that nothing can get in or get out without paying a tax. He wants a higher tax on imports than we have ever had, and a tax on exports which we have never had. He is willing to have both import and export taxes prohibitive. It sounds strange from the great merchant prince of the United States, who is a large importer, but Mr. Wanamaker is reported as saying these things in a public speech in Philadelphia Thursday night. He said: "I believe if the house we live in is not safe our first duty is to make it safe. I believe if the country we live in is not safe from attack we should make it safe from attack. I believe it would be a great thing to have a high tariff, and make it impossible for anything to come from abroad. We should put an export duty on things so high that they could not be purchased abroad. \* \* \* It is time to hold what we have got; we must hold our iron, our cotton and other supplies."

This is rank heresy from an importer and it is ranker heresy to those who have been talking about our balance of trade amounting to \$1,000,000. Secretary Redfield may send a letter of rebuke to Mr. Wanamaker, and the cotton planters, the wheat growers and the cattle men may rise up and call Mr. Wanamaker anything but blessed for proposing an export tax so high that the people of Europe cannot buy their products.

What has come over the spirit of our dreams, or nightmares, caused by high tariffs? It is enough to bring back the spirits of Henry Clay, James G. Blaine, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, Nelson Dingley, Seneca E. Payne, Matt Quay and Nelson Aldrich, to see what has happened since they were denounced for a policy of Chinese exclusiveness. It is true that the Underwood tariff has filled the Treasury with emptiness and no one knows where we are to secure the revenues to wipe out the deficit. But Mr. McAdoo is as cheerful and hopeful that something will turn up, as was Mr. Micawber, while Mr. Redfield can already see the sun rising on the millennium of prosperity with \$1,000,000,000 of trade balance in munitions of war.

There was a time in the past when Mr. Wanamaker was a high tariff advocate, and there was a later time when he wanted the tariff lowered to let in his imports from Europe, but the old merchant prince appears to have returned to his first love and gone all other high tariff advocates one better in proposing prohibitive export taxes; and this just when the administration had reason to expect that Mr. Wanamaker was sharing in the Democratic prosperity and was willing to concede it. But he has outstripped Senator Penrose and J. Hampton Moore as high tariff men and made them appear like moths around the high tariff.

It seems which they were supposed to be trying to keep alive in Pennsylvania. Wanamaker is the avenging angel of tariff reform, and is now the vestal virgin in charge of the lamp of tariff exclusiveness. The old man has returned to his mutton.

What is to become of the political reformers of Pennsylvania who have for years prayed to Wanamaker, give us this day our daily bread while we wait the reactionary Republicans who defend the Chinese tariff wall under the command of Bois Penrose?

## An Old-fashioned Virtue.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

There lives in New York a very remarkable woman. She is an advanced Theosophist, "an invisible helper."

Do you happen to know what an invisible helper is? I didn't know till I first heard of this woman. An invisible helper is a spirit. Sometimes, as in the case of this lady, it lives in the flesh. Sometimes it lives in the world of spirits. According to the Theosophists it works for souls passing from this world into the spirit world. It helps particularly those souls suddenly thrown out of the body by sudden death and bewildered by the new conditions.

It appears that there are many invisible helpers living in the flesh. Their spirits roam the universe during sleep, helping other spirits. In consciousness they sometimes remember. Usually they do not.

The woman I am speaking of can remember.

Once this woman was appealed to by a friend, a woman who had just lost her husband.

The friend and her husband had lived happily for many years. She was very spiritual. He was a good husband, but rather coarse, shockingly coarse some people considered him.

They used to wonder how such a woman could live with such a man. They gave her credit for being so good and patient a wife.

"My dear," she said to the Theosophist, "you understand just what Will was. I loved him dearly; but I know that he will have a hard time in the spirit world. Now I want you to go to-night and find his spirit and help him."

The Theosophist promised. That night her spirit went out of the body. Bearing her friend's words in mind, she sought for the spirit of the husband in the lowest plane of spiritual existence. She felt sure of finding him there, probably feeling dejected, lost, helplessly trying to adjust himself to his surroundings.

After a thorough search she couldn't find him. Higher and higher she went, until at last, on one of the highest planes, she discovered him, serene and happy.

I have always liked that story. It is the kind of story we ought to keep in mind when we are tempted to judge and to censure people, or even to reform them.

Then there is that story of George Bernard Shaw's, "Aerial Football." A distinguished English bishop and a drunken old woman of the London slums were both killed in the street. An omnibus skidded, hit the bishop's carriage and crushed the woman.

The two souls arrived before the gate of St. Peter at the same moment.

The bishop approached fearlessly and, with his usual authority, asked to be shown to St. Peter at once. The custodians of the gate laughed aloud. They seized the bishop and actually threw him out. His high hat went bumping down the mountain.

Meanwhile the old woman was hanging back, abashed. She felt herself unworthy of approaching the gate. She was almost overcome with humility.

Suddenly the custodians saw her. They rushed forward and drew her in, giving her an enthusiastic welcome.

In the words of Shaw, often repeated in one of his most popular comedies, "You never can tell, sir. You never can tell."

As a virtue, humility is at a discount just now. In fact, it is seldom or never spoken of in an exchange of thought. Can you conceive of it as being attributed as a merit, for example, to a great politician?

And yet we all love it. Sometimes I believe that if a politician were to try it he actually might find it an effective weapon. There is so much self-assertion in the world that humility would be a novelty. It would attract attention.

Theoretically, we still value humility. In the prayers it keeps its place.

Suppose we were all to try it for a while. What a cessation there would be of self-assertion, resentment, punishment. The silence would be deafening!

## Submarine Freighters.

Simon Lake, who perfected the modern submarine, including the American submersible that can cruise 6,000 miles without refueling, predicts that if the war lasts two years longer submarine freighters will be carrying supplies to Europe. If we cannot be respected for our neutrality we may be feared for our ingenuity.—Chicago News.

## Vigilance Is Necessary.

There may be no cause for alarm in the fact that fires have caused more or less damage within two weeks on five of our warships, that on the still unfinished Dreadnought Oklahoma, which had already cost more than \$10,000,000, making extensive repairs necessary. Crooked electric wires and the carelessness of workmen do cause fires frequently. The reluctance of officials in regard to the probable cause of these fires, also, is commendable. But it was inevitable that apprehension should be aroused. The air is filled with ugly rumors of all sorts of incendiaryism. To order the navy yards and shipbuilding yards in which government work is under way purpose than to calm the public mind, it might be well to be cautious. We know there are mischiefmakers abroad. Fools armed with bombs have been at work lately. The perils of the hour demand extra vigilance.—New York Times.

# OUR COUNTRY—OUR PRESIDENT

## A History of the American People

### WOODROW WILSON

## THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

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On the morning of the 4th of March the British saw workmen and ordnance and every sign of a strong force of provincials on Dorchester heights, and were as surprised as they had been, close upon a year before, to see the British army on the heights. Washington had done work in the night which it was already too late for them to undo; a storm beat the waters of the bay as the day wore on, and made it impossible to put troops across to the attack in boats; Washington had all the day and another night in which to complete his defense; and by the morning of the 6th the British knew that the heights could not be taken without a risk and loss they could not afford.

The town was rendered untenable at a stroke. With deep chagrin, Howe determined upon an immediate evacuation; and by the 17th he had evacuated the heights, and his army of more than a thousand troops and more than a thousand loyalists who dared not stay.

The stores and cannon, the ammunition, the muskets, the gun carriages, and supplies of every kind which he found himself obliged to leave behind enriched Washington with an equipment abundant beyond his wildest hopes, and he hoped to see in his economical, ill-equipped camp at Cambridge.

The only British army in America had withdrawn from the heights, and his troops had nowhere a foothold in the colonies.

But that, every one knew, was only the first act in a struggle which must grow vastly greater and more tragical before it was ended.

Washington knew very well that there was no room for a retreat, and that the affair at Bunker Hill had been decided; possible to draw back; and now this initial success in arms had made the frenzy of revolution very bold everywhere.

Monday: The First British Attack.

Readers' Notes.

History Builders.

Marcus Morton's Majority of One.

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

In the winter of 1879 James G. Blaine was one of the guests at a dinner in New York City at which a number of the other guests and hosts some of those who had achieved greatly in public service, in commerce and in finance.

Among those who were present at the dinner was the late Capt. Frederick C. Wagner, himself a man of influence both in the business world and at an earlier time as provost-marshal of New York City.

Capt. Wagner was so greatly impressed by the brief, almost informal, remarks which Mr. Blaine made, and apparently extemporaneously, that in after years he frequently spoke of that impression, saying that he thought of the whole thing as a series of sentences contained the finest demonstration ever made of the capacity of the Anglo-Saxon race for self-government, and were especially remarkable because Blaine had compacted into a few words this exposition.

"I remember, well how Blaine appeared. He was always a personality to command attention. On this occasion his large dark eyes seemed especially brilliant and I know attracted others as they did me. I have heard since that this peculiar expression of Blaine's eyes was characteristic of him when he was speaking upon a matter which was next his heart."

"I don't recall how it happened that Blaine was led to speak as he did. Something must have been said by one of those who preceded him which led him to the train of thought embodied in his speech."

"He said that perhaps the best evidence of the ability of the Anglo-Saxon race to maintain self-government was its capacity for accepting the will of the majority. He said that he had seen a man of the Anglo-Saxon race who had established republics frequently failed to maintain their republics because they would not bow to the will of the majority."

"All this, of course, was mere generalization. It was listened to closely because Blaine always compelled attention when he spoke, but immediately after he had thus generalized, he began to tell a historical anecdote. He said that in Massachusetts there had been a hotly contested gubernatorial election some thirty years earlier. In that election the passions, the pride, and the prejudices of men were enlisted. 'Some time ago,' he said, 'I was in the State of Massachusetts. Having said as much as this, Blaine stopped for a moment, evidently anxious to see whether his listeners were listening closely as he desired to what he said. He was not disappointed. Every eye was fixed upon him. Then he went on to say that the party which had been defeated in Massachusetts held all the election cards or counters in its possession. There was a total vote of about 100,000. The

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# Doings of Society

Today is gala day at Newport, when the aristocratic and fashionable world is turned to the charity fete to be given this afternoon and evening on the terrace of Mrs. Herman Oelrichs's villa, "Rosecliff," for the benefit of the Secours National, to alleviate the suffering among the refugees and civil population in France.

Mrs. Baksmeter, wife of the Russian Ambassador, heads the list of patronesses, and Miss Maud Wetmore is a member of the arrangements committee. Countess Gyzkyra, Miss Margaret Perin, and Miss Marguerite Caperton are among the other prominent Washington folk who will take part in the performance.

The program for the afternoon will begin with the fashion show, in which bathing suits, tennis costumes, golf suits, polo suits, wedding costumes, and afternoon dresses will be shown in pageants, one of the more pretentious of which will be called "Afternoon Tea in the Gardens of the Grand Trianon." Then will follow a "Parade of the Nations," with France represented by Mrs. Howard C. Cushing, by Mrs. King Carter, by Mrs. Dudley, by Miss Doris E. Ryan, England by Countess Gyzkyra, Spain by Mrs. William Woodward, Japan by Miss Gabrielle Warren, Russia by Miss Margaret Perin, Iceland by Miss Harriette A. Post, Italy by Miss Marguerite Caperton, and America by Mrs. Craig Bidwell. The parade will be followed by a program of dances, and there will be dancing ensembles.

At the evening performance the fashion show will be called "Her Ladyship's Wardrobe," with Miss Mary Nash and Miss Florence Nash as members of the cast. The "Parade of the Nations" will be repeated, as also will be Miss Lopoukova's dances and the dancing ensembles.

Among those luncheon in the rose room of the Shoreham yesterday were Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge, Mr. Charles Symon, counselor of the Belgian Legation, Mr. Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York; Mr. William B. Hibbs, Mr. Lawrence Jenney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hagner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McKenney, and Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Harrison.

Miss Margaret McChord will leave Washington tomorrow night for Salt Lake City, where she will visit the Misses Wall, daughters of Col. Wall. She will accompany them to the Pacific Coast and visit both exhibitions.

Judge and Mrs. William Bailey Lamar, who are spending the summer in San Francisco, where Judge Lamar is one of the national exposition commissioners, were among the guests at a dinner, which Mrs. Lamar and her husband gave in the ballroom of the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco, in honor of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William Randolph Hearst.

Mrs. Rudolph Kauffmann and Miss Barbara Kauffmann are at Maplewood Hotel, in Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Rich of New York, who have just returned from the wedding of their daughter, Dorothy, to Capt. Stuart A. Godfrey, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. The marriage will take place in the city of New York, after which the bride and her bride will make their home at West Point, where the former is now stationed.

The Solicitor General of the Department of Justice and Mrs. Davis are spending some time in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Clephane expect to leave Washington next week for Haven, Conn., where they will occupy the cottage for the remainder of the summer.

Miss Henrietta Fitch, daughter of Mrs. Henry W. Fitch, of this city, has chosen September 11 for the date of her marriage to Lieut. Stephen C. Rowan, U. S. A. The ceremony will take place at the summer home of the bride's mother at Bay Head, N. J., and Mrs. Fitch and Mrs. Albert Pepper Gerhard, of Philadelphia, sister of the bride, will also have a cottage at Bay Head, will entertain house parties until after the wedding. Miss Carolyn Nash and Miss Fitch will be among the bridesmaids.

Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Miss Hilda Sykes, and Mr. Robert J. Kelly have left Southampton, Long Island, for a brief cruise on board Col. Thompson's yacht, the "Evergreen," which has been anchored off the National Club.

Mr. J. E. Lefevre, secretary of the Panama Legation, left yesterday for Canada on a short vacation.

The marriage of Miss Mary Randall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Randall, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Lieut. Charles F. Williams will take place August 24 at the home of the bride, Miss Phyllis Randall will be maid of honor for her sister and Lieut. Lunsford E. Oliver will act as best man.

Lieut. Williams is attending the Engineer School at the Washington Barracks. He is on duty temporarily at Fort Foote, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury gave a dinner recently in San Francisco for the members of the delegation from Philadelphia who accompanied the Liberty Bell to the Pacific Coast.

Constantino Artamendi and family, of Matanzas, are spending a few days at the Shoreham.

Mrs. John Sevier has gone to Fisher's Island, N. Y., for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Thompson will go to Cape May, N. J., next week to remain until the autumn.

Miss Marguerite Donnelly, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Williams Donnelly, is spending a few weeks at Ocean City, N. J., as the guest of Miss Estelle, of Philadelphia. Later Miss Donnelly will go to White Sulphur Springs for the remainder of the summer.

Mr. J. H. Hines, of this city, is among the recent arrivals at Hot Springs, Va.

The charge d'affaires of the Colombian Legation, Senor Don Roberto Ancizar, and Senorita Matilda Ancizar will leave Washington early next month for Boston. They will select a resort in that vicinity at which to spend the remainder of the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. William H. Wilmer and Miss Rebekah Wilmer who are spending some time at their country place in Virginia, will go to the Berkshires early in August.

Resignations, offices of the Secretary Thomas J. H. Hines, of this city, C. E. Brock, messenger boy; Geological Survey, Victor H. Barrett, geologic aid; Bureau of Mines, Clyde L. Buchanan, under clerk; Reclamation Service, Frank H. Derby, engineer; Miss E. Baller, and Miss M. Williams, under clerk.

An Iowa truck farmer irrigates his land by pumping water from an artesian well with a pump to which his automobile is attached.

wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bartlett are among the guests.

Miss Julia Whiting was among the guests at a luncheon given by Miss Gage at Bar Harbor, Me.

Lieut. Marion B. Humphrey, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Humphrey are the guests of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Humphrey, U. S. A., retired.

Admiral and Mrs. Frank F. Fletcher will entertain at a dance this evening on board the flagship Wyoming in honor of Miss Katherine G. Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight.

Mrs. Winthrop Murray Crane is at Buzzard Bay, Mass., where she will remain until the autumn.

The Danish Minister, Mr. Constantine Brun, Count Claes Bond, of the Swedish Legation, and Dr. Charles P. Hübner, of the Swiss Legation, were among the interesting folk who attended the weekly dance at the Malvern cottage at Bar Harbor, Me.

Dr. M. A. Asuzano, of Manila, is at the Shoreham.

Mr. Truxton Beale will motor from New York to Newport today with Miss Beale and Miss Antoinette Bloodgood. Mr. Beale will take luncheon with Mrs. August Belmont.